CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

eekly Bulletin for May 6, 1922

Weekly

GEORGE E. EBRIGHT, M. D. PRESIDENT

FRED F. GUNDRUM, M. D. VICE PRESIDENT

A. J. SCOTT, JR., M. D.



WALTER M. DICKIE, M. D. SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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Vol. I, No. 12

MAY 6, 1922

GUY P. JONES

Broadcasting Public Health.

The California State Board of Health is broadcasting public health information every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the San Francisco Examiner radio station. This information can be heard by any one who has a suitable wireless receiving set. Thousands of receiving sets have been sold recently on the Pacific coast, making it possible for large numbers of persons to hear the weekly radio health talk.

The first record of the use of the radio for the dissemination of public health information is that made during the cancer control campaign during the autumn of 1921. At that time a radio station in Denver broadcasted a talk on cancer that was heard on the Pacific coast. Since last December the United States Public Health Service has used the Naval Radio Station at Washington for broadcasting purposes. The New York State Department of Health is now using the radio California will have a new broadcasting station ready in a few weeks, and that station will be used also in spreading information upon public health subjects.

The New Public Health.

Dr. H. W. Hill says, "I believe no small part of the chaos of the modern public health situation is due to lack of appreciation of the fact that the causes of death and disease are chiefly, overwhelmingly, from sources outside the human body; and that while these include, it is true, external violence, food troubles, chemical poisoning, etc., they include in immensely greater proportion the attacks of parasites of all kinds, chief among which are those which produce communicable diseases."

Watch for Infectious Jaundice.

Infectious jaundice first appeared in California during the winter, and it is believed that a considerable number of cases of the disease have occurred since but have not been reported. All cases of jaundice should be carefully investigated in order to determine if they may be of the infectious type. All such cases should be reported promptly to the State Board of Health.

ROBERT A. PEERS, M. D.

Dysentery Cases Reported.

Two outbreaks of bacillary dysentery were reported last week, involving a total of 12 cases. Six of these cases were in an Oakland institution and the other six cases were in a Los Angeles household.

Longer Lives and Safer.

More and more, disease is being cured for similar work. The University of before it begins. Typhus, which drove Napoleon from Moscow and destroyed his army, is now being wiped out by soap and hot water. Smallpox, once classed with measles, is being ended with tiny tubes of vaccine. Lead poisoning in potteries is being remarkably checked by the workmen eating outside their workrooms and washing the lead glaze off their hands before eating at all. Children by thousands are being saved from slow starvation by attention to their teeth, which enables them to eat and to digest their food. Wherever modern public health work is in progress, lives are longer and safer than they were.— United States Public Health Service.

Births, deaths and sicknesses are like the temperature, pulse and respiration of a patient and disclose the state of community health. HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Camping Season Opens.

Automobile campers are beginning to throng the highways, and camping paraphernalia is common equipment on many machines encountered on country roads. The beginning rush of the touring season is on. It therefore becomes the duty of all health officers within whose jurisdiction automobile camps are located to make certain that the State Board of Health regulations regarding campground sanitation are fully complied with and that the necessary preparations for receiving the summer crowds have been made. In order that readers of this publication may be fully informed regarding the requirements for campground sanitation, the California State Board of Health regulations are reprinted here.

REGULATIONS REGARDING CAMP-GROUND SANITATION

The following rules shall apply to any city, county, city and county, village, community, institution, person, firm or corporation operating, maintaining or offering for public use within the State of California any tract of land on which persons may camp or picnic, either free of charge or by payment of a fee.

Rule I. A water supply of sanitary quality acceptable to the California State Board of Health shall be provided in ample quantity to meet all requirements of the maximum number of persons using such a tract at any time. Said water supply shall be easily obtainable from its source or from faucets on a pipe distributing system within a distance of 300 feet of any camp or picnic spot within

Rule II. Any water of inferior sanitary quality on or in the vicinity of such tract of land, to which campers or picnickers on said tract may have access, shall be either eliminated or purified, or shall be kept posted with placards definitely warning persons against its use.

Rule III. Fly-tight privies, water-flushed toilets, or other toilet facilities acceptable to the State Board of Health shall be provided and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. One separate installation each for men and for women shall be provided for each one hundred or fraction thereof, of the maximum number of persons occupying such tract at any time. No camp or picnic spot within such tract shall be at a greater distance than 400 feet from both a men's and a women's toilet. The locations of all toilets shall be plainly indicated by signs.

Rule IV. Supervision and equipment sufficient to prevent littering of the ground with rubbish, garbage or other refuse shall be provided and maintained. Fly-tight depositories for such materials shall be provided and conspicuously located. Each and every camp or picnic spot on said tract shall be within a distance of not over 200 feet of such a depository. These depositories shall not be permitted to become foul-smelling or unsightly or breeding places for flies.

Rule V. The method of final sewage or refuse disposal utilized in connection with the operation of any camp or picnic ground shall be subject to approval of the California State Board of Health.

nickers occupy said tract. Such caretaker shall do whatever may be necessary to keep said tract and its equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

Rule VII. The management of every public camp or picnic ground shall assume responsibility for maintaining in good repair all sanitary appliances on said ground, and shall promptly bring such action as is necessary to prosecute or eject from such ground any person that wilfully or maliciously demages such appliances or any person that damages such appliances, or any person that in any other way fails to comply with the spirit of these regulations.

Rule VIII. Each and every owner and leasor of any public camp or picnic ground shall be held responsible to the California State Board of Health for full and literal compliance with these regulations.

Rule IX. This resolution or a digest of the same shall • be printed and kept posted in conspicuous places on every public camp or picnic ground by the management of such ground.

Failure on the part of the owner or management of any camping ground to comply with the foregoing rules shall be deemed sufficient cause for declaring the premises a public nui-sance under the provisions of section 370 of the Penal Code of California; also sufficient cause for the State Board of Health to post placards on said ground or otherwise advise the public of said failure and warn campers and picnickers to go elsewhere.

Human Deaths from Rabies.

Four human beings in California died of rabies in 1920 and five more residents of the state died of this disease in 1921. There has been one death of a human being from this disease already this year. Physicians generally agree that death from rabies is one of the most agonizing forms of death encountered. Those California communities where rabies is now prevalent in animals must carry on an intensive program of eradication if the residents of these communities are to be safeguarded against this truly terrible disease.

Longer Terms for Health Officers.

An editorial in the Engineering News Record for April 20, 1922, reads as follows: "A long forward step has been taken in New York state by the enactment of a law providing that health officers shall be appointed for four-year terms and shall not be removed except on charges. The same rule might well be made country-wide in application and extended to other municipal, to county and state officials where adequate civil service regulations do not already govern appointments and removals."

Over the doors of the wards and hospitals for consumptives twenty-five years ago might well have been written these words: "All hope abandon ye that enter here," while today, in the light of the new knowledge, we may justly place at the enterprise of the second statement of the second st Rule VI. At least one caretaker shall be employed by the management to visit said tract every day that campers or picture, relief often, comfort always."—Trudeau.

Control of Occupational Diseases.

Although the control of occupational diseases is included under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, the subject is of interest and has a distinct bearing upon public health problems that come under the jurisdiction of both state and local boards of health. There are relatively few deaths from occupational diseases registered in California. As a cause of temporary disability, however, these diseases are important. Some of them also play important parts in bringing about the different types of permanent disability.

It is interesting to note, in the table prepared by the Industrial Accident Commission and published herewith, that a large number of cases of occupational disease are due to "fruit and vegetable poisoning, including poison oak." Fish poisoning was the cause of 17 "temporary injuries" in both 1919 and 1920. Lead poisoning, one of the first recognized forms of occupational disease, caused 38 injuries in 1920. Other conspicuous occupational injuries are gassing, poisoning from cement or lime, distillate and other petroleum products, and inflammation of nerves, joints and tendons due to occupational causes.

With the rapid growth of industry in California, occupational diseases become of greater importance. Health officers are requested to cooperate with all agencies engaged in the control of occupational diseases in order that injuries and deaths from such causes may be reduced to a minimum.

Occupational Diseases in California, 1919-1920

Nature and location of injury	De:	1920	Tempo 1919	rary.
Poisonous substances—	1010	1020	1010	1020
Poisoning by:				
Aniline dyes		2011	8	
Antimony				1
Arsenic			1	2 2
brass				2
plouse			2	
Carbon monoxide		1		2
Chloride of lime			1	
Chlorine Formald 1			2	
Formaldehyde				1
Gassing (not otherwise			22	33
specified) Hydrochloric acid			22	
TIVUTORIIIOTIC 2010			1	
Lead Mercury (Quicksilver)	1		31	38
Mercury (Quicksilver)			1	7
THUUS PACES		1236		
- ILLUS I VI PETITIA			2	
			3	3 2
Sulphuretted hydrogen Sulphuric acid	-			
Washiric acid	34		2	
Wood alcohol				4
Wood alcohol Wood (African boxwood and	1			
			. 4	2
Poisonous substances—				
1/156360.				
Copper and copper sulphate	2			St. Land
Nickel or			4	
Nickel or kalye poisoning.				1 1
Fish poisoningCement or lime poisoning			17	17
of fille poisoning.				10

Nature and location of injury	Des	ath, 1920	Tempor 1919	ary,
Potash poisoning from breathing lye fumes Mineral wool infection		-	2	1
(through skin only, from handling) Distillate and other petroleum products (enters		-	1	
through skin) Ptomaine poisoning Fruit and vegetable poison-	==	=	15 2	28 5
ing, including poison oak Acid poisoning (not other-			153	227
wise classified) Miscellaneous occupational diseases (not otherwise			4	3
Pulmonary diseases caused by dust and fibres—			60	92
Disease: ByssinosisPneumokoniosis (not other-				1
wise specified) Diseases caused by parasites			1	
and micro-organisms— Disease: Whooping cough			inien.	2
Anthrax			8	1
FarcyPneumonia and colds			1 3	10
Sugar boils and dermatitis Spanish influenza Mumps		-3	14 2	22 7
Diphtheria Typhoid fever Bronchitis		-1		1 7 2
Due to fatigue, strains, ex- cessive light and heat friction, etc.—			isoto Isoto Isoto	
Disease: Electric ophthalmia Amblyopia		130	3	
Miner's nystagmus Cramps and other nerve				î
affections— Disease: Occupation neurosis and neu				
ritis (not otherwise speci- fied) Writer's cramp			12	
Boilermaker's deafness			9	1
tendons— Disease: Bursitis (beat elbow)			3	
Cellulitis of the hand	1999	ability)	17 13	10
SynovitisRheumatism from exposure. Due to compressed air—			10	
Disease: Compressed air disease			1	
Totals	_ 3	5	452	591
建			en consi	
It seems futile to attemp	ot t	o ref	orm e	luca-

It seems futile to attempt to reform education apart from the physical condition of the child; it seems unreasonable to expect healthy adolescence if we continue to neglect the remedy of the physical disabilities of childhood and the prevention of their cause.—Sir George Newman.

Don't worry! To worry about the past is to dig up a grave; let the corpse lie. To worry about the future is to dig your own grave; let the undertaker attend to that. The present is the servant of your Will.—Haddock.

Neglected children cost more than wellnourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents.—George Bernard Shaw.

MORBIDITY.

General health conditions throughout the state were much better last week than they have been for many preceding weeks. Nearly every reportable disease showed a decrease. With the beginning of warm weather there will be a continued decrease in the respiratory infections, and the usual increase in typhoid must be looked for.

Influenza.

Influenza is no longer epidemic within the state. There were but 134 cases reported last week.

Smallpox.

Forty cases of this disease occurred in California last week. Alameda County, Hayward and San Jose each reported 6 cases; Stanislaus and Santa Clara counties each reported 5 cases; 1 case was reported in each of the following places: Oakland, Sacramento, Livermore, Los Angeles, Richmond, Merced, Berkeley, Bakersfield and Fresno County. Stockton reported 3 cases.

Typhoid.

Four cases of typhoid were reported in Stockton last week and the same number of cases was reported in San Francisco. Willows, in Glenn County, reported 1 case.

Epidemic Encephalitis.

Three cases of epidemic encephalitis were reported in Los. Angeles ast week.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of poliomyelitis was reported in Pasadena last week.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX BERI-BERI BOTULISM CEREBROSPINAL MENIN-GITIS (Epidemic) CHICKENPOX CHOLERA, ASIATIC DENGUE DIPHTHERIA DYSENTERY **ENCEPHALITIS** (Epidemic) **ERYSIPELAS** FLUKES FOOD POISONING GERMAN MEASLES GLANDERS GONOCOCCUS INFEC-TION* HOOKWORM INFLUENZA LEPROSY MALARIA

MEASLES MUMPS OPHTHALMIA NEONA-TORUM PARATYPHOID FEVER PELLAGRA PLAGUE PNEUMONIA POLIOMYELITIS RABIES ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) **FEVER** SCARLET FEVER **SMALLPOX** SYPHILIS* **TETANUS** TRACHOMA TUBERCULOSIS TYPHOID FEVER TYPHUS FEVER WHOOPING COUGH YELLOW FEVER

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENIN-GITIS (Epidemic) CHOLERA, ASIATIC DIPHTHERIA ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic) LEPROSY PLAGUE

POLIOMYELITIS
SCARLET FEVER
SMALLPOX
TYPHOID FEVER
TYPHUS FEVER
YELLOW FEVER

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS.

	1922				1921				
Disease	Week ending			Reports for week	Week ending			Reports for week	
	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	ending April 15 received by April 18	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	ending April 16 received by April 20	
Anthrax	0	0 2	0 2	0	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 8	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	150		177	117	204	242	173	224	
Chickenpox	153	151	129	126	130	166	131	131	
Diphtheria	163	161	129	0	150	2	4	101	
Dysentery (bacillary)	0		0	3	5	5	2	1	
Epidemic encephalitis	1 70	4	91	52	57	124	104	56	
Gonorrhoea	70	68	91		0	0	104	30	
Hookworm	2	0		124			79	105	
Influenza	1,529	854	310	134	168	134	0	105	
Leprosy		1	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Malaria		3	1	1	9	3			
Measles		22	17	30	707	538	570	557	
Mumps	71	56	62	67	312	202	224	222	
Pneumonia	188	211	103	90	82	64	87	75	
Poliomyelitis	1	2	0	1	0	1	110	0	
Scarlet fever		101	123	89	115	107	110	115	
Smallpox	38	44	43	40	101	118	126	103	
Syphilis	102	113	100	80	46	105	122	41	
Tuberculosis	206	288	110	145	156	182	193	149	
Typhoid fever	8	7	16	9	28	20	12	7	
Whooping cough		67	87	43	48	64	56	58	

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Bulletin

EDWARD F. GLASER, M. D. ADELAIDE BROWN, M. D. ROBERT A. PEERS, M. D.

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APRIL 29, 1922

GUY P. JONES



This dog is suffering from rabies. Note the rigidity of the lower jaw due to paralysis of the muscles. Also, note the widely dilated eyes, the paralyzed hind legs and the general tense posture. This condition is typical of a well developed case of rabies in a dog. Had this animal received the Pasteur preventive treatment, he might not have developed the disease and his life might have been saved. The Pasteur treatment is equally effective in preventing rabies in man and in animals.

Human Death From Rabies.

A young man residing in Los dog bit him on the face and wrist there were but three who died.

February 27th. He came to the city health department March 2d for the Pasteur treatment. This treatment was completed in 21 days. A physician notified the health department April 19th that this man was in a Los Angeles rooming house apparently suffering from rabies. A representative of the State Board of Health saw the case 24 hours after the onset of the symptoms. At this time the patient was extremely nervous and morose. There was a slight paralysis of the pharynx and harsh breathing. That night the patient became maniacal and uncontrollable, forcibly ejecting the nurse. A crash of breaking glass was heard in the patient's room and the attendants found that he had broken a water bottle over the iron bed and was endeavoring to cut his throat with a sharp pointed piece of glass. It required five orderlies to subdue the patient. The nurse, in attempting to remove pieces of glassfrom within the reach of the patient, received a number of superficial cuts. Since she had handled his salivary secretions the nurse has started the Pasteur treatment.

The fact that this patient contracted rabies even though he began the Pasteur treatment 4 days after he was bitten is undoubtedly due to the severe nature and the location of the bites. It is extremely dangerous for a person to be bitten on the face or near the large nerve centers. It is very seldom that death occurs in a person who has received the Pasteur treatment after having been bitten by a rabid animal. The mortality rate among such per-Angeles died an agonizing death from sons is less than 0.5 per year. Out of rabies April 21st. He was employed 1813 persons receiving the treatment by the city as a laborer. A small bull at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, in 1919,

Rabies Must Be Controlled.

Rabies is on the increase in California. Not only are large numbers of animals infected, but a considerable number of human beings have been bitten, making it necessary for them to take the Pasteur treatment. The accompanying table shows the number of cases in animals that have occurred in California during the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 to April 25th.

RABIES IN CALIFORNIA. Number of Cases in Animals, by Counties.

Alameda	1	920.
Contra Costa 11 Sacramento 19 Fresno 13 San Joaquin 58 Kern 4 Santa Clara 1 Kings 14 Santa Cruz 1 Lassen 1 Siskiyou 1 Los Angeles 1 Sonoma 1 Madera 3 Stanislaus 6 Merced 2 Tulare 15 Modoc 5 Total 170 Napa 1 Total 170 Nevada 5 Total 170 Fresno 3 San Joaquin 6 Kings 4 Santa Clara 1 Los Angeles 68 Siskiyou 4 Marin 1 Solano 1 Merced 2 Stanislaus 11 Modoc 3 Tulare 4 Monterey 5 Ventura 1 Napa 1 Total 132	Alameda 5	
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		Total 54

Since the first of January, 1922, the State Hygienic Laboratory has given out 46 Pasteur treatments to individuals who have been bitten by rabid animals. During all of last year 88 such treatments were given out by the Laboratory, showing that rabies is a greater problem this year than it was during 1921. One of the manufacturers of anti-rabic virus in California sent out 79 Pasteur treatments from November, 1920, to November, 1921. This manufacturer has distributed 28 treatments in California since November, 1921.

The most effective way of controlling rabies in any community lies in the adoption of a local muzzling ordinance and the enforcement of such a measure when rabies is present in the community. Such measures were used effectively in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Fresno counties last year. Following their rigid enforcement the disease was stamped out in all of these districts. Another measure that is of value in the control of rabies is Chapter 757, Acts of 1921, which provides for the restriction of dogs running at large, protects live stock from the depredations of such animals, and provides for the issuance of dog license tags by counties. If this act were rigidly enforced in all communities, it would be very effective in the control of rabies.

The State Rabies Quarantine Act can be invoked when other measures are not practical. Under the act providing for the state quarantine it becomes the duty of the State Board of Health to investigate, and if it is found that rabies is epidemic the board has the authority to designate a certain area within which all dogs or other animals must be kept under leash or in closed cage or paddock.

Several California counties are now about to adopt muzzling ordinances, and it is believed that through the enforcement of such measures the present unfavorable rabies situation can be remedied speedily. The State Board of Health is ready to provide assistance to any community where aid in the control of rabies is desired.

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Examination for Public Health Nurse.

The California State Board of Health will hold an examination for certificate as public health nurse at the University of California, room 104, Hygiene and Pathology Building, and at 821 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles, May 13th, at 9 a.m.

Applicants for this examination must be registered nurses and must present evidence of having completed an approved public health course, covering a period of at least eight months.

Candidates for this examination will make application to the California State Board of Health, 713 Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco. Complete applications must be filed not later than May 10th.

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Salinas Maintains Quarantine.

A resident of Salinas, whose home was in quarantine for smallpox, recently violated the regulations by leaving the premises without permission of the health officer. Upon complaint of that official the resident was arrested, brought before a local justice of the peace, plead guilty and was fined. The health officer, the city attorney and the justice are to be commended for their efforts in upholding quarantine regulations.

Kindness to Animals.

In commenting upon the "Be Kind to Animals Week," Chester Rowell, in the San Francisco Bulletin, says:

"Let us devote the week to the encouragement of vivisection. For vivisection has probably saved more pain and produced more comfort to animals than all other causes combined. Incidentally, it has saved untold human lives and relieved untold human suffering, but this we can commemorate during the other fifty-one weeks.

In the kindness to animals week let us extol the blessings of vivisection to animals. By sacrificing a few hogs to a more comfortable death than cholera, the whole porcine kind can be free of the agonies of hog cholera. A needle prick and a slight fever in a few cattle saves millions of cattle from anthrax.

Even the moral example, the avoidance of inflicting pain, the true sense of animal values, of the vivisectors, has spread their lesson of kindness to animals.

When you send your precious pet to the dog hospital, the skilled treatment it gets there is the product of vivisection. So let us make every humane society a center of vivisection propaganda and devote the kindness to animals week to inculcating kindness, the humanity, the merciful pain-saving of vivsection."

To Curb Drug Traffic.

Health officers, nurses, city and county officials, superintendents of institutions and individuals who may be interested in the control of uarcotic drug addiction are invited to attend a meeting at 10 a.m. Tuesday, May 2d, 1922, in the rooms of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners on the second floor of the Ferry Building, south end, San Francisco. This meetis sponsored by the committee appointed by Governor Wm. D. Stephens in pursuance of the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Senate in the last legislature.

Dr. George E. Ebright, President of the State Board of Health and Chairman of the California State Committee on Drug Addiction, has called this meeting and he advises that information, data or statistics are especially desired upon the following points:

1. Source, purchase, sale and distribution of illicit narcotic.

2. Discussion of methods of control of the drug traffic.

3. Inquiry as to the general type or types of individuals who become drug addicts.

4. Discussion of the causes of the starting of drug addiction in the individual such as: illness, environment, appetite, degeneracy, etc.

5. Discussion of the success or failure of existing methods of cure.

6. Discussion of such other phases of the general subject as will be of assistance to the committee in formulating its report and recommendations to the next legislature.

Another meeting similar to this one will be held in Los Angeles June 2,

In order that the general purpose of the organization of the California State Committee on Drug Addiction may be understood the resolution providing for the appointment of the members of the committee is printed

herewith.

Resolution Adopted by the State Senate of California on April 21, 1921 (page 1735),

Senate Journal, Forty-fourth Session.
Whereas, The present method of handling the narcotic drug addicts of this state has failed to effect any great number of cures, owing to the fact that the period of confinement is not of long enough duration; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the Senate of the State of California obtain intelligent information upon this subject in order that proper legislation can be proposed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate respectfully requests the Governor to designate one member of the Board of Pharmacy, one member of the Board of Health, one member of the Lunacy Commission, one member of the State Board of Control, and one representative from the Engineering Department to act as a committee to investigate and report to the next legislature a plan for the proper treatment and care of narcotic drug addicts, and that such committee be instructed to embody in their report their recommendations upon the establishment of a hospital for narcotic drug addicts, its cost and location and the approximate number of addicts handled therein.

Health Nuggets.

You need fresh air—day and night.
Don't be afraid of "night air." It
is the only air there is at night.

Well-kept alleys pay better dividends than well-kept cemeteries.

Good health means good business—

bad health is bad business.
Disease prevention is even more im-

portant than fire prevention.

Don't cough in my face. I'd rather

Beware of the dastardly "D's"— Dirt, Despair, Disease, Dampness, Death.

Preventable disease is not merely accidental. It is due to criminal carelessness.

-American Journal of Public Health.

MORBIDITY.

Nearly all communicable diseases were less prevalent last week than during the preceding week. General health conditions throughout the state are excellent.

Influenza.

Ninety cases of influenza were reported last week. During the week ending April 1st there were 854 cases, showing that the disappearance of this disease during the past month has been rapid.

Smallpox.

There were 23 cases of smallpox reported last week. Out of these 5 are in San Jose, 3 in Berkeley, 2 in Bakersfield, 2 in Stockton; the remaining cases being scattered over the state.

Typhoid.

Five cases of typhoid were reported last week, I each in Woodland, Madera, Stockton, Sacramento and Yolo County.

Rabies.

One case of human rabies was reported in Los Angeles.

Leprosy.

Sacramento reported one case of leprosy.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

San Francisco and Santa Ana each reported one case of this disease last week.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX BERI-BERI BOTULISM CEREBROSPINAL MENIN-GITIS (Epidemic) CHICKENPOX CHOLERA, ASIATIC DENGUE DIPHTHERIA DYSENTERY ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic) ERYSIPELAS FLUKES FOOD POISONING GERMAN MEASLES GLANDERS GONOCOCCUS INFEC-TION* HOOKWORM INFLUENZA LEPROSY MALARIA

MEASLES MUMPS OPHTHALMIA NEONA-TORUM PARATYPHOID FEVER PELLAGRA PLAGUE PNEUMONIA POLIOMYELITIS RABIES ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) **FEVER** SCARLET FEVER **SMALLPOX** SYPHILIS* TETANUS TRACHOMA TUBERCULOSIS TYPHOID FEVER TYPHUS FEVER WHOOPING COUGH YELLOW FEVER

Name and address not *Reported by office number. required.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENIN-GITIS (Epidemic) CHOLERA, ASIATIC DIPHTHERIA ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic) LEPROSY PLAGUE

POLIOMYELITIS SCARLET FEVER SMALLPOX TYPHOID FEVER TYPHUS FEVER YELLOW FEVER

Section 16, Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS.

	1922				1921				
Disease	Week ending			Reports for week	Week ending			Reports for week	
	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	ending April 22 received by April 25	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	ending April 23 received by April 27	
Anthrax Cerebrospinal meningitis Chickenpox Diphtheria Dysentery (bacillary) Epidemic encephalitis Gonorrhoea Hookworm Influenza Leprosy Malaria Measles Mumps	4 68 0 854 1 3 22	0 2 177 128 0 0 91 0 310 0 1 17 62	0 0 118 134 0 3 55 1 169 0 1 32 76	0 2 122 98 0 0 115 1 90 1 1 1 19 60	0 5 242 166 2 5 124 0 134 0 3 538 202	0 3 173 131 4 2 104 0 79 0 3 570 224	0 8 230 136 2 4 60 0 111 0 2 610 239	1 6 125 184 5 6 45 0 54 0 1 494 202	
Pneumonia Poliomyelitis Rabies Scarlet fever Smallpox Syphilis Tuberculosis Typhoid fever Whooping cough	211 2 0 101 44 113 288	103 0 0 123 43 100 110 16 87	96 1 0 103 46 80 149 10 59	96 0 1 76 23 93 182 5 75	64 1 0 107 118 105 182 20 64	87 2 0 110 126 122 193 12 56	78 0 0 123 109 42 .150 7 67	122 2 0 116 131 40 130 7 74	

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

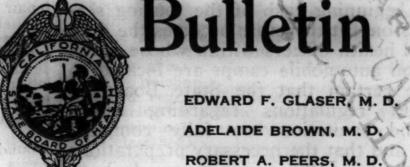
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Weekly

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WALTER M. DICKIE, M. D. SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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MAY 6, 1922

GUY P. JONES

Broadcasting Public Health.

The California State Board of Health is broadcasting public health information every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the San Francisco Examiner radio station. This information can be heard by any one who has a suitable wireless receiving set. Thousands of receiving sets have been sold recently on the Pacific coast, making it possible for large numbers of persons to hear the weekly radio health talk.

The first record of the use of the radio for the dissemination of public health information is that made during the cancer control campaign during the autumn of 1921. At that time a radio station in Denver broadcasted a talk on cancer that was heard on the Pacific coast. Since last December the United States Public Health Service has used the Naval Radio Station at Washington for broadcasting purposes. The New York State Department of Health is now using the radio for similar work. The University of California will have a new broadcasting station ready in a few weeks, and that station will be used also in spreading information upon public health subjects.

The New Public Health.

Dr. H. W. Hill says, "I believe no small part of the chaos of the modern public health situation is due to lack of appreciation of the fact that the causes of death and disease are chiefly, overwhelmingly, from sources outside the human body; and that while these include, it is true, external violence, food troubles, chemical poisoning, etc., they include in immensely greater proportion the attacks of parasites of all kinds, chief among which are those which produce communicable diseases."

Watch for Infectious Jaundice.

Infectious jaundice first appeared in California during the winter, and it is believed that a considerable number of cases of the disease have occurred since but have not been reported. All cases of jaundice should be carefully investigated in order to determine if they may be of the infectious type. All such cases should be reported promptly to the State Board of Health.

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Dysentery Cases Reported.

Two outbreaks of bacillary dysentery were reported last week, involving a total of 12 cases. Six of these cases were in an Oakland institution and the other six cases were in a Los Angeles household.

Longer Lives and Safer.

More and more, disease is being cured before it begins. Typhus, which drove Napoleon from Moscow and destroyed his army, is now being wiped out by soap and hot water. Smallpox, once classed with measles, is being ended with tiny tubes of vaccine. Lead poisoning in potteries is being remarkably checked by the workmen eating outside their workrooms and washing the lead glaze off their hands before eating at all. Children by thousands are being saved from slow starvation by attention to their teeth, which enables them to eat and to digest their food. Wherever modern public health work is in progress, lives are longer and safer than they were.— United States Public Health Service.

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Births, deaths and sicknesses are like the temperature, pulse and respiration of a patient and disclose the state of community health.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Camping Season Opens.

Automobile campers are beginning to throng the highways, and camping paraphernalia is common equipment on many machines encountered on country roads. The beginning rush of the touring season is on. It therefore becomes the duty of all health officers within whose jurisdiction automobile camps are located to make certain that the State Board of Health regulations regarding campground sanitation are fully complied with and that the necessary preparations for receiving the summer crowds have been made. In order that readers of this publication may be fully informed regarding the requirements for campground sanitation, the California State Board of Health regulations are reprinted here.

REGULATIONS REGARDING CAMP-GROUND SANITATION

The following rules shall apply to any city, county, city and county, village, community, institution, person, firm or corporation operat-ing, maintaining or offering for public use within the State of California any tract of land on which persons may camp or picnic, either free of charge or by payment of a fee.

Rule I. A water supply of sanitary quality acceptable to the California State Board of Health shall be provided in ample quantity to meet all requirements of the maximum number of persons using such a tract at any time. Said water supply shall be easily obtainable from its source or from faucets on a pipe distributing system within a distance of 300 feet of any camp or picnic spot within such tract.

Rule II. Any water of inferior sanitary quality on or in the vicinity of such tract of land, to which campers or picnickers on said tract may have access, shall be either eliminated or purified, or shall be kept posted with placards definitely warning persons against its use.

Rule III. Fly - tight privies, water - flushed toilets, or other toilet facilities acceptable to the State Board of Health shall be provided and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. One separate installa-tion each for men and for women shall be provided for each one hundred or fraction thereof, of the maximum number of persons occupying such tract at any time. No camp spot within such tract shall be at a or picnic greater distance than 400 feet from both a men's and a women's toilet. The locations of all toilets shall be plainly indicated by signs.

Rule IV. Supervision and equipment suffi-cient to prevent littering of the ground with rubbish, garbage or other refuse shall be provided and maintained. Fly-tight depositories for such materials shall be provided and conspicuously located. Each and every camp or picnic spot on said tract shall be within a distance of not over 200 feet of such a depository. These depositories shall not be permitted to become foul-smelling or unsightly or breeding places for flies.

Rule V. The method of final sewage or refuse disposal utilized in connection with the operation of any camp or picnic ground shall be subject to approval of the California State Board of Health.

visit said tract every day that campers or pic- times, relief often, comfort always."-Trudeau.

nickers occupy said tract. Such caretaker shall do whatever may be necessary to keep said tract and its equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

Rule VII. The management of every public camp or picnic ground shall assume responsibility for maintaining in good repair all sanitary appliances on said ground, and shall promptly bring such action as is necessary to prosecute or eject from such ground any person that wilfully or maliciously damages such appliances, or any person that in any other way fails to comply with the spirit of these regulations.

Rule VIII. Each and every owner and leasor of any public camp or picnic ground shall be held responsible to the Cali-fornia State Board of Health for full and literal compliance with these regulations.

Rule IX. This resolution or a digest of the same shall • be printed and kept posted in conspicuous places on every public camp or picnic ground by the management of such ground.

Failure on the part of the owner or management of any camping ground to comply with the foregoing rules shall be deemed sufficient cause for declaring the premises a public nuisance under the provisions of section 370 of the Penal Code of California; also sufficient cause for the State Board of Health to post placards on said ground or otherwise advise the public of said failure and warn campers and picnickers to go elsewhere.

Human Deaths from Rabies.

Four human beings in California died of rabies in 1920 and five more residents of the state died of this disease in 1921. There has been one death of a human being from this disease already this year. Physicians generally agree that death from rabies is one of the most agonizing forms of death encountered. Those California communities where rabies is now prevalent in animals must carry on an intensive program of eradication if the residents of these communities are to be safeguarded against this truly terrible disease.

Longer Terms for Health Officers.

An editorial in the Engineering News Record for April 20, 1922, reads as follows: "A long forward step has been taken in New York state by the enactment of a law providing that health officers shall be appointed for four-year terms and shall not be removed except on charges. The same rule might well be made country-wide in application and extended to other municipal, to county and state officials where adequate civil service regulations do not already govern appointments and removals."

Over the doors of the wards and hospitals for consumptives twenty-five years ago might well have been written these words: "All hope abandon ye that enter here," while today, in the light of the new knowledge, we may justly Rule VI. At least one caretaker shall be place at the entrance of the modern sanatorium employed by the management to the more hopeful inscription: "Cure some-

Control of Occupational Diseases.

Although the control of occupational diseases is included under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, the subject is of interest and has a distinct bearing upon public health problems that come under the jurisdiction of both state and local boards of health. There are relatively few deaths from occupational diseases registered in California. As a cause of temporary disability, however, these diseases are important. Some of them also play important parts in bringing about the different types of permanent disability.

It is interesting to note, in the table prepared by the Industrial Accident Commission and published herewith, that a large number of cases of occupational disease are due to "fruit and vegetable poisoning, including poison oak." Fish poisoning was the cause of 17 "temporary injuries" in both 1919 and 1920. Lead poisoning, one of the first recognized forms of occupational disease, caused 38 injuries in 1920. Other conspicuous occupational injuries are gassing, poisoning from cement or lime, distillate and other petroleum products, and inflammation of nerves, joints and tendons due to occupational causes.

With the rapid growth of industry in California, occupational diseases become of greater importance. Health officers are requested to cooperate with all agencies engaged in the control of occupational diseases in order that injuries and deaths from such causes may be reduced to a minimum.

Occupational Diseases in California, 1919-1920

Nature and location of injury	Death. 1919 1920		ary.
Poisonous substances— Poisoning by:			
Aniline dyes		8	
Antimony			1
Arsenic		1	2 2
Brass			2
Bronze Carbon monoxide		2	
Carbon monoxide	1		2
Chloride of lime			
Chlorine		2	
Formaldehyde			1
Gassing (not otherwise		22	33
specified) Hydrochloric acid		2	33
Hydrofluoric acid		1	
	1	31	38
Mercury (Quicksilver)		1	7
Nitrous gases	75		7 2
Nitroglycerine		2 1 3	
PetroleumSulphuretted hydrogenSulphuric acid		3	3 2
Sulphuretted hydrogen			2
Sulphuric acid		2	
Wood alcohol			4
Wood (African boxwood	and		
others)		. 4	2
Poisonous substances—			
Disease:			
Copper and copper sulp	hate		
poisoning		4	
Nickel or kalye poisoning	ng		1
Fish poisoningCement or lime poisoning		17	17
Cement or lime poisoning	ng	3	16

Nature and location of injury	De 1919	ath, 1920	Tempor 1919	ary, 1920
Potash poisoning from breathing lye fumes Mineral wool infection			2	1
(through skin only, from handling)	1		1	
Distillate and other petrole um products (enters	S		N VIII	
through skin) Ptomaine poisoning Fruit and vegetable poison	-		15	28 5
ing, including poison oak Acid poisoning (not other		-		227
wise classified) Miscellaneous occupationa diseases (not otherwise	1		4	3
classified Pulmonary diseases caused	agi. Mar		60	92
by dust and fibres— Disease:				
Pneumokoniosis (not other wise specified)			1	1
Diseases caused by parasites and micro-organisms— Disease:		JQÜE Sikil	Marine II	
Whooping coughAnthrax			8	
FarcyPneumonia and colds			1 3	1
Sugar boils and dermatitis_ Spanish influenza	2	3	14	22
Mumps Diphtheria Typhoid fever				3 1 7
Bronchitis Due to fatigue, strains, ex	-		6341-7	2
cessive light and heat friction, etc.— Disease:	t,			
Electric ophthalmia			. 3	
Miner's nystagmus Cramps and other nerve affections—		-		. 1
Disease: Occupation neurosis and neuritis (not otherwise spec				
fied)			12	11
Boilermaker's deafness Inflammation of joints an tendons—			- 9) 1
Disease: Bursitis (beat elbow) Cellulitis of the hand			_ 17	
Bursitis over patella Synovitis Rheumatism from exposure			_ 13	0 10
Due to compressed air— Disease:				
Compressed air disease	5.1	17 1 2 2 2	100	1
Totals		3	5 452	2 591
₩	黎			HIS.C.
It seems futile to attem	pt 1	to re	torm e	duca-

It seems futile to attempt to reform education apart from the physical condition of the child; it seems unreasonable to expect healthy adolescence if we continue to neglect the remedy of the physical disabilities of childhood and the prevention of their cause.—Sir George Newman.

Don't worry! To worry about the past is to dig up a grave; let the corpse lie. To worry about the future is to dig your own grave; let the undertaker attend to that. The present is the servant of your Will.—Haddock.

Neglected children cost more than wellnourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents.—George Bernard Shaw.

MORBIDITY

Smallpox.

The 32 cases of smallpox reported last week were distributed as follows: Santa Clara County 7, San Jose 4, Tulare County 7, Kern County 1, Bakersfield 1, San Luis Obispo 2, Watsonville 2, San Francisco 2, Oakland 1, Ceres 1, Stockton 1, Modesto 1, Long Beach 1 and Berkeley 1.

Typhoid.

There were but three cases of typhoid reported last week. One case each in Blythe, Stockton and Sacramento.

Epidemic Encephalitis.

One case of this disease was reported in Tulare County.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

One case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis was reported in Los Angeles County.

Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of this disease reported in the state last week.

Influenza.

Influenza is rapidly disappearing. There were but 87 cases reported in California last week.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is showing a decline. The disease is considerably less prevalent than it was during the early part of April.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX BERI-BERI BOTULISM CEREBROSPINAL MENIN-GITIS (Epidemic) CHICKENPOX CHOLERA, ASIATIC DENGUE DIPHTHERIA DYSENTERY ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic) ERYSIPELAS **FLUKES** FOOD POISONING GERMAN MEASLES **GLANDERS** GONOCOCCUS INFEC-TION* HOOKWORM INFLUENZA LEPROSY MALARIA

MEASLES MUMPS OPHTHALMIA NEONA-TORUM PARATYPHOID FEVER PELLAGRA PLAGUE PNEUMONIA POLIOMYELITIS RABIES ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) FEVER SCARLET FEVER **SMALLPOX** SYPHILIS* **TETANUS** TRACHOMA TUBERCULOSIS TYPHOID FEVER TYPHUS FEVER WHOOPING COUGH YELLOW FEVER

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENIN-GITIS (Epidemic) CHOLERA, ASIATIC DIPHTHERIA ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic) LEPROSY PLAGUE POLIOMYELITIS SCARLET FEVER SMALLPOX TYPHOID FEVER TYPHUS FEVER YELLOW FEVER

Section 16, Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS.

Disease	1922				1921				
	Week ending			Reports for week	Week ending			Reports for week	
	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	ending April 29 received by May 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	ending April 30 received by May 4	
Anthrax	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	0	3	1	3	8	6	4	
Chickenpox	177	118	127	127	173	230	142	177	
Dinhtheria	128	134	119	82	131	136	200	142	
Dysentery (bacillary)	0	0	0	0	4	2	5	4	
Epidemic encephalitis	0	3	0	1	2	4	5	0	
Gonorrhoea	91	55	127	50	104	60	45	87	
Hookworm	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Influenza	310	169	157	87	79	111	110	72	
Leprosy	0	0	1	0.	0	0	0	0	
Malaria		1	1	0	3	2	2	5	
Measles	17	32	19	22 55	570	610	564	470	
Mumps	62	76	86		224	239	248	199	
Pneumonia	103	96	171	62	87	78	127	59	
Poliomyelitis	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	
Rabies	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Scarlet fever		103	94	84	110	123	126	110	
Smallpox	43	46	23	32	126	109	135	103	
Syphilis		80	95	33	122	42	43	38	
Tuberculosis	110	149	195	127	193	150	139	164	
Typhoid fever	16	10	5	3	12	7	7	8	
Whooping cough	87	59	83	46	56	67	86	90	